

# The Lancaster News.

VOL. 10, NO. 85, SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C. FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

## CONTEST OF ENDURANCE IS GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

Premier Asquith Tells House of Commons What He Thinks.

PRAISES THE RUSSIANS.

Necessity Now is to Conserve Resources at Home and All Manufacturing Enterprises.

London, July 28.—The war has become and is likely to continue for some time a contest of endurance, Premier Asquith told the house of commons this afternoon while making a general review in moving the adjournment of parliament from tomorrow until September 14.

"We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not realize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and to retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions.

"I don't think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance and of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian army in the last seven weeks.

"Our new allies, Italy, are, with carefully prepared movements, steadily gaining ground, making their way towards the objective which we believe in a very short time will be within their reach."

The premier declared that the British government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was undiminished.

The premier emphasized his confidence in the victory of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field.

The British fleet was today far stronger, the premier continued, than at the beginning of the war, "and to its quiet and unobserved but ubiquitous and all-powerful activities is due the fact that the seas are clear or substantially clear.

"For, after all," said the premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury to British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials upon which we and the rest of the country depend, flowing upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom; and I may say without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

The premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying:

"Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas; not only of supplying large contingents of well equipped men, battlefields and trenches, but also of financing to a large extent the whole conduct of the war.

"We cannot do that if we continue to import and to increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

Sir Henry Dalziel moved and Sir Arthur B. Markham seconded an amendment that adjournment should be only for four weeks.

Sir Henry explained that he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the spring and summer.

In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by a bombardment on the part of the fleet with the co-operation of the land forces.

Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer as he had not the confidence in the government that he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized and he wanted to know whether anyone

## MANNING INSPECTS MILITIAMEN'S CAMP

Governor Informally Visits Isle of Palms—Review Regiment Wednesday.

Charleston Special to The State, July 27.—Gov. R. I. Manning arrived here today shortly after noon from Columbia and went at once to the Isle of Palms, where he informally inspected the encampment of the First regiment, N. G. S. C., and conferred with Col. E. M. Blythe in regard to reopening the dispensary depot at Mount Pleasant. Some days ago he ordered the depot closed during the encampment. The governor was met at the union station by a local committee and at the ferry wharf by members of his staff encamped with the visiting regiment.

He is spending tonight at the Isle of Palms and will return to the city tomorrow morning to go with other visitors and local committeemen on a harbor excursion aboard the Cypress. The navy yard will be visited before the excursion party returns to the city. After visiting the Fort Moultrie army post, the governor will review the First regiment at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow evening he will speak at a banquet tendered the visitors by the city.

The governor regretted being unable to come to the city in time to join the fishing party which had been arranged for his entertainment.

Senator E. D. Smith has notified the committee on arrangements that he will be unable to reach the city before tonight.

## BLAMES SIX MEN FOR RIVER HORROR

Chicago Coroner's Jury Calls For Indictment—Calls Federal Officials Into Conference.

Chicago, July 28.—A coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict placing the blame for the loss of hundreds of lives by the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago river Saturday on six men as follows:

William H. Hull, general manager of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship Company, owner of the Eastland; Capt. Harry Pedersen of the Eastland; J. M. Erickson, engineer; Robert Reid, federal inspector of steamships, who gave the Eastland license to carry 2,500 passengers July 2; J. C. Eckliff, federal inspector of steamships; W. K. Greenebaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company, lessee of the Eastland.

The jury recommended that these men be held to a grand jury for indictment on charges of manslaughter.

The jury found that the passengers were not in any way to blame for the capsizing of the ship. It recommends further investigation by the coroner and other officers to determine whether the men named and others may be guilty of negligence or of contributing in any way to the cause of the disaster.

### Order is Restored.

Port au Prince, Haiti, July 29.—The American forces which have been landed here have restored order. Both Haitian soldiers and civilians have been disarmed and there is little sign now of the uprising, which for two days previously had kept Port au Prince in a panic.

The French cruiser Descartes has arrived and a British cruiser is expected momentarily. No French forces have been sent ashore.

at the war office had been cashiered for the failure to supply sufficient munitions.

He also criticized the government's delay in using gas against the Germans and he suggested that the reason for the failure to do this was a breakdown in the arrangements.

Sir Henry concluded that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the government to deal with the question of food supplies, which he contended, was responsible for the increase in the cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said the public had lost all confidence in the war office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war.

Sir Henry did not press his amendment and Premier Asquith's motion that parliament be adjourned from July 29 until September 14 was carried.

## BECKER'S BRAVE BATTLE FOR LIFE MEETS DEFEAT

Justice Ford Announces Refusal to Grant Him Another Trial.

FINDS NO PRECEDENT.

While Decision Was Being Made Wife Was With Her Doomed Husband in Cell.

New York, July 28.—Justice Ford of the supreme court tonight denied a new trial to Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant under sentence of death for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. This decision means that Becker must be electrocuted on Friday.

Justice Ford announced his decision late tonight after he had labored for several days and nights on the briefs submitted for and against the application for a new trial. He called the waiting newspaper men into his chambers, and, as his secretary handed them copies of his typewritten decision, the justice said:

"I have denied the motion for a new trial. And this is my birthday. I'm 53 today. It's a pretty tough way to spend your birthday, isn't it?"

"I virtually arrived at my decision Tuesday night, but spent many hours since then phrasing and arranging the opinion."

Then the justice chatted for several minutes on the law involved in the case. Only newspaper men, his secretary and a brother, Michael Ford, and a clerk, were present. None of Becker's counsel was there.

Mrs. Becker was said at that very moment to be visiting her doomed husband in Sing Sing.

Justice Ford's opinion contained about 1,500 words. It went into the details of the affidavits filed by the attorneys for Becker and declares that the evidence proffered "is for the most part cumulative and hence insufficient."

Referring to the plea of W. Burke Cockran, chief counsel for Becker, that the right to grant a new trial is inherent in the court, the decision says:

"I cannot find anywhere in the authorities, even a suggestion, that this court possesses any such inherent power. On the contrary, as has been pointed out, the power is granted by statute and must be exercised in strict compliance with it."

In conclusion the court says:

"As I studied the authorities and examined the affidavits the conviction has grown upon me that it (a new trial) could not be granted without disregarding the law and attempting to usurp the functions of another department of government."

"The motion is therefore denied."

The decision refers at some length to the case of R. C. Benham, which was urged by Mr. Cochran as grounds for granting a new trial.

It declares that the resemblance between the Benham and Becker motions is that the defendants each had knowledge of the facts sought to be proved at the time of the trial, but did not testify concerning them. In the Benham case there was new evidence aside from the defendant's but the court finds no such new evidence in the Becker motion.

Benham was convicted of the murder of his wife at Batavia, N. Y., in 1897. The court of appeals affirmed his conviction and Supreme Court Justice Hooker later granted him a new trial. Justice Ford pointed out that Benham's case differed from that of Becker in that Benham wanted to take the stand but his lawyers would not permit him.

Justice Ford puts this question in the decision:

"Does the evidence set forth as newly discovered in the affidavits in behalf of the defendant, meet the requirements of the statute and of the court of appeals?"

He then interprets the affidavits as follows:

As to the defendant's own affidavit, it is not contended that it sets forth newly discovered evidence and must be disregarded.

"Kaufmann's two affidavits detail certain conversations with Bridge

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## DEATH IS WREAKED ON GENERAL OSCAR

Revolution in Port au Prince Results in Casualties.

MOB ENTERS LEGATION.

President Guillaume's Dictatorship and Cruelty Gave Rise to the Revolt.

Port au Prince, Haiti, July 27.—General Oscar, governor of Port au Prince and a supporter of President Guillaume caused to be executed today at the time of the outbreak of the revolutionary movement in this city all the political prisoners in the hands of the government, to the number of about 160 men.

The victims of this massacre included General Orestes Zamar, a former President of Haiti, who was driven out of the country last year, and returned in March, 1915, and was taken prisoner.

When the people of Port au Prince learned of this massacre there was a general outbreak of indignation. A mob invaded the dominican legation, where General Oscar took refuge after his unsuccessful defense of the presidential palace against the rebels, seized Oscar and dragged him before the door of the legation where he was promptly killed by a fusillade of rifle shots.

The mob then turned to the French legation and threatened to invade it to encompass the execution of President Guillaume. Guillaume took refuge under the flag of France this morning after he had been compelled to flee before the rebel attack.

General Oscar ordered the execution of the political prisoners in his power as soon as he perceived that the revolutionary outbreak was a serious menace.

The revolutionary movement against President Guillaume first broke out under the leadership of Dr. Rosalvo Bomo last March and was renewed today. After several hours fighting at the presidential residence the President took refuge in the French legation.

Rebellious troops of the government attacked the palace at 4 o'clock and continued firing upon it for two hours. The President was supported by a few loyal troops and the members of his personal staff. The exact number of casualties has not yet been determined but it is believed to be heavy.

By noon the city was in the possession of the revolutionists.

The movement was started by a regiment of soldiers who had been disbanded by President Guillaume and who resented this treatment. There has been a reign of terror in Port au Prince for the past 10 days. On the 17th of July President Guillaume started on a series of persecutions. He began causing the arrest of all Haitians of any wealth or position, without distinction of age or sex, and expelling all foreigners.

Haitian women have been arrested on the streets and taken away to prison. The prisons of the city were full and the conditions in them were deplorable. Prisoners have died daily as a result of hunger and the unsanitary conditions in which they were compelled to live.

The foreign legations hold many refugees.

Port au Prince has been in a state of panic for days. No one knew when he might be seized and cast into prison; there have been wholesale arrests, apparently without cause by order of the President or some of those close to him.

The successes gained by the revolutionists in the north were convincing proof to the President and government officials that their course would soon be run. Therefore, they viewed with suspicion various individuals. A regiment of soldiers was disbanded. It was this regiment which at 4 o'clock this morning descended upon the palace.

Guillaume and those who acted as his guard offered a stubborn resistance, but were greatly outnumbered. The palace was abandoned by the President, but some of the others continued its defense.

Soon word of the massacre of the political prisoners was circulated and a fierce wave of indignation swept

## CHEERING NEWS FOR WASHINGTON

Encouraging Reports Come From Mexico—Joint Conference May be Arranged.

Washington, July 28.—Encouraging reports have reached Washington, it was learned tonight, as to peace prospects in Mexico, although no indication has come that General Carranza will yield to another request from the United States to join in peace negotiations with other Mexican leaders. Intimations have been conveyed to administration officials, however, that joint peace deliberations of all factions can be arranged under conditions acceptable to Carranza.

From other military leaders, among them Villa, Zapata, Maytorena and many more, it was learned tonight, indications have come that another effort by the United States to constitute a peace conference would not be fruitless.

Emissaries from General Carranza are expected in Washington within a few days with a plan. The Washington government also expects valuable information regarding actual conditions in Mexico from Consul General Arnold Shanklin, who will arrive soon from Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

The next step by the United States, it is believed, will be announced soon after President Wilson's return from Cornish.

The military situation in Mexico was not clearly known tonight. Mexico City remains completely cut off from communication and there have been no official advices regarding the whereabouts of the various armies.

Advices today from General Funston that General Calles had been ordered not to attack Nogales because of the neutralization agreement was received here as an indication that Carranza desires not to offend the United States at this juncture.

## TREASON CHARGED AGAINST AMERICAN

Former Clerk in United States Consulate at Berlin Arrested by German Authorities.

Washington, July 28.—Harry L. Wilson of Portland, Oregon, recently a clerk in the American consulate at Berlin, and now under arrest there, faces charges state department officials consider extremely serious.

Wilson ostensibly was detained for attempting to leave Germany without a passport. The real complaint against him, however, according to information forwarded to Washington, is that he aided a British subject to obtain a passport, asserting that he knew the applicant to be an American citizen.

Unlike diplomatic representatives, consular agents are extended no immunity or exemption from prosecution for offenses committed in another country. If Wilson's offense should be proven as charged, it would constitute treason.

The German government is under no obligation to grant leniency in such cases, but could do so on a request from the United States. Wilson went to Germany early in the summer of 1914 and was added to the clerical force of the American consulate at the outbreak of the war.

### Tobacco Market Opens at Cheraw.

Cheraw Special to The State, July 28.—The Cheraw tobacco market has opened with a good many loads on the market and the farmers are well pleased with prices. All the leading companies have buyers on this market as have a lot of independent buyers.

over the capital. Many who had not originally been identified with the rising, took up arms.

The Dominican legation was invaded and the governor of Port au Prince paid the price with his life.

It was in March, 1908, that a similar execution of political prisoners, though not by any means so great an extent, took place. Nord Alexis was then President of Haiti. A few months later Alexis was deposed and deported from the country.

So far as is known no foreigners has suffered in the present rioting and it is expected that American warships will be sent here immediately to protect foreign lives and interests.

## EVACUATION OF WARSAW IS BELIEVED IMMINENT

News Will be Surprise to All Outside Russian Inner Circle.

WILL DELAY TACTICS.

Russians Not Yet Ready to Deliver Further Repulsing Blows to Aggressive Germans.

London, July 29.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in dispatches received from Petrograd today. This decision will come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian general staff as the splendid resistance the Russians have been offering to the German efforts to encircle the city were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas' intention to fight it out with the Teutonic allies.

Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities" point out, however, that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take and aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans they may now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country if evacuated will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans as has been done in most of the territory heretofore given up.

The capture of Warsaw naturally would be made the occasion for great celebrations in Germany and it is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress has been on a visit to Field Marshall von Hindenburg at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecile, for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

In the meantime fighting of the greatest intensity continues around the Polish triangle, and as Berlin claims no important success, except the repulse of Russian attacks, it is presumed that the Russians are holding off the Austro-Germans.

In the west there has been little happening beyond the usual bombardments and sapping, mining and bombing operations.

## READJUSTS RATES ON EXPORT COTTON

Commerce Commission Hands Down Decision on Freight Rates to Mobile.

Washington, July 28.—Readjustment of the rates on export cotton from several states in the South to Mobile so that they will be upon a basis that is not discriminatory in favor of Savannah against Mobile, and many changes in the practices of the railroads serving Mobile in relation to rates on export cotton, are contained in an order of the interstate commerce commission on the complaint of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce against the carriers serving that city.

The commission handed down a decision in this case last November and suggested that the railroads meet its terms by April 1, 1915. Failure of carriers to carry out this suggestion is responsible for the order which will be issued in a few days. It is said to direct the roads to comply with the terms of the decision.

All the carriers serving Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and the Carolinas were interested in the complaint. The reasonableness of the cotton export rates was attacked.

The decision does not hold them unreasonable but condemns many of the practices of the carriers in making the rates.